

A New Species of Mallophaga from a Partridge

By K. C. EMERSON, Oklahoma A. and M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Colinicola pallida n. sp.

Female. Head circumfasciate; clypeal margin pointed. Trabeculae well developed. Antennae filiform, the second segments being the longest. Temples rounded but not expanded or produced. Chaetotaxy of the head as in *C. docophoroides* (Piaget 1880). Prothorax short, with one dorsal seta in each postero-lateral angle. Pterothorax slightly longer than prothorax, widest at the posterior margin. Seven posterior dorsal pterothoracic setae on each side of a bare median area. Abdomen elongately oval. Tergal plates prominent, separated medianly; each with a row of setae on the posterior margin. Dorsal chaetotaxy as follows: segment I, 4—4; segment II, 8—4—8; segment III, 8—6—8; segment IV, 8—6—8; segment V, 6—4—6; segment VI, 4—4—4; and segment VII, 3—2—3. In addition to the above chaetotaxy, there is one postspiracular seta on each side of segments II to VII.

Male. Head approximately the same size as in the female. First antennal segments enlarged but without appendages; second segments of normal diameter but as long as the first; third segments prominently curved; fourth segments produced at angles. Chaetotaxy of the head as in the female. Thorax and abdomen essentially the same shape, as in the female, but smaller. Dorsal chaetotaxy of the tergal plates as in the female; but without the median setae between the tergal plates. Genitalia as shown in fig. 2.

Type host: *Callipepla squamata pallida* Brewster, Arizona Scaled Partridge.

Type material: *Holotype* male, *allotype* female, and *paratypes* collected by O. G. Babcock and H. S. Peters in Pecos County, TEXAS (Bishopp No. 12886).

DISCUSSION

Four species of this genus are now known from the United States. In *Colinicola mearnsi* Emerson 1948 and *C. numidianus* (Denny, 1842), the clypeal margin is broad and evenly rounded. *C. docophoroides* (Piaget 1880) and *C. pallida* n. sp. each have a narrow clypeal margin which is very pointed. The latter two can be easily separated by a comparison of the male genitalia.

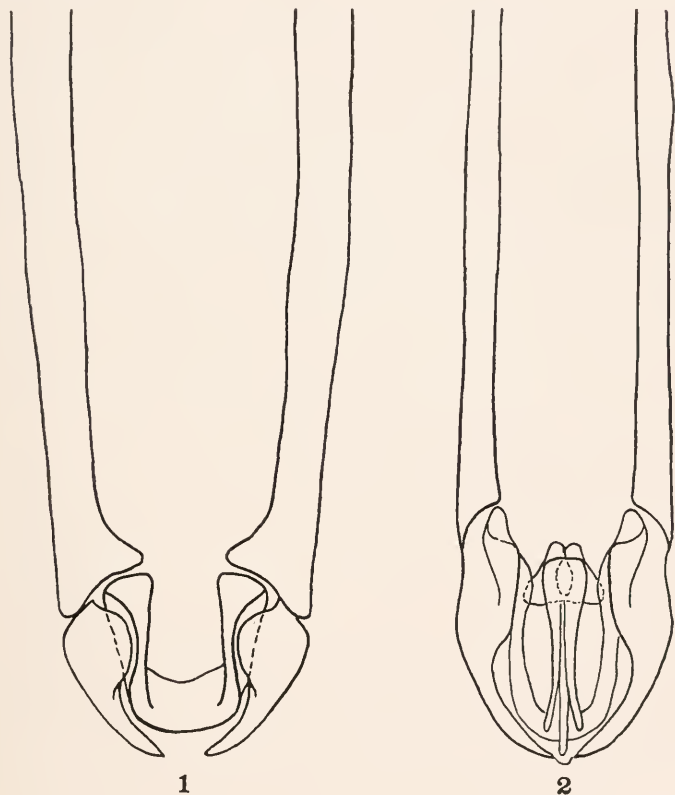


FIG. 1. Male genitalia of *Colinicola docophoroides* Piaget.

FIG. 2. Male genitalia of *Colinicola pallida* n. sp.